

Oregon; north side of road. H. B. Baker, J. L. Nicholson and G. D. Hanna colls.; July 26, 1929.

The above is a description of the holotype; 17 additional specimens, mostly dead and imperfect, were collected at the same place. These indicate that the species is fairly constant in its characters; the largest shell is 22.6 mm. in diameter and the smallest is 17.8 mm. No species belonging to this group of the genus has been found within a long distance of the present locality. We have noticed in collecting members of the *H. cypraeophila* group, that to the northward in the volcanic country, shells become smaller and relatively thinner than at the type locality in Calaveras County, California. The form here described seems to be at or near the extreme northern range; it has lost the reflected peristome, and most of the surface markings; the bands are much less prominent and the shells are thin and delicate, somewhat like some of the high mountain forms such as *tularensis* (Hemphill).

NOTES ON THREE RARE AMERICAN POLYGYRA

BY WILLIAM J. CLENCH

Polygyra herberti Walker 1928 (University of Michigan, Museum of Zoology, Misc. Pub. no. 18, p. 43, text fig. 50).¹ This species was published with only a drawn text figure. Miss McGlamery of the Alabama Museum has very kindly furnished me with photographs of the unique specimen taken by Mr. Hodges (Plate 3, figs. 1-3). "Near Gallant" should be added to the type locality as given by Walker. This is the rarest of all Polygyras, as the single holotype is the only specimen known.

Polygyra chilhoweensis Lewis 1870 (American Jour. Conch. 6, p. 191, pl. 12, figs. 5-7). One of the largest of all American *Polygyra*. Heretofore this species has only been known from the Great Smoky Mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina. Mr.

¹ Both the University of Michigan and the University of Alabama published this paper jointly, each, however, retaining their sets under the publication series of the institution concerned. The same title is used and both were issued on the same date, with the same text and pages, etc., the reference to the latter being: Alabama Museum of Nat. Hist. Mus. Pap. no. 8.

W. G. Parris has recently found three specimens of this species 4 miles south of Byrdstown, Pickett Co., Tenn. This locality is on the western slope of the Cumberland Plateau, a region possessing a mollusk fauna quite different from the main mass of the southern Appalachians east of the Tennessee River system. Mr. Paul Adams of Alpine, Overton Co., Tenn., has also reported finding this species, a locality also on the Cumberland Plateau, and SE. of Byrdstown, specimens of which are now in the collection at the University of Michigan. A specimen kindly donated by Mr. Parris measures 35×29.5 dia., 21.5 mm. height. There is no parietal tooth.

Mr. Archer and I found this species to be rare on the slopes of Mt. LeConte in the Great Smoky Mountains. It is a species of the heavy deciduous forest and is generally found on the forest floor, occasionally climbing a few feet on the boles of the trees. It is not a species peculiar to the rock slides.

Polygyra ferrissii Pilsbry 1897 (NAUTILUS 11, p. 92). The collections we made on Mt. LeConte extend the range of this species about 7 miles to the NE. of the location assigned by Pilsbry (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sciences, 1900, p. 120). Many of the specimens we obtained were collected near the base of the "Chimneys," which is also about 1000 feet lower in altitude than Pilsbry's records. They were found mainly on small moss covered rocks on a steep slope with plenty of seepage water, a remarkably wet situation for a *Polygyra*.

A NEW VARIETY OF *BULIMULUS DEALBATUS* FROM ALABAMA

BY WILLIAM J. CLENCH

BULIMULUS DEALBATUS JONESI,¹ new variety (Plate 3, fig. 4). This form differs from the typical *B. dealbatus* Say by being much thicker in texture and being all white rather than mottled with axial streaks of opaque and translucent areas. In addition, the

¹ Named for Dr. Walter B. Jones, State Geologist and Director of the Alabama Museum, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa. I am indebted to Miss Winnie McGlamery for the privilege of studying and describing this new variety.